

# Miss Rutherford's SCRAP BOOK

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Valuable Information About the South

## Was Coercion Constitutional?

Volume VI

June 1923

*"We have almost gotten to a point where public men, and those who should be leaders of opinion, hesitate to speak until they know what others are likely to say, and how what they say will probably be received by the press and the public. There are not so many as there should be who are willing to take the risk of being unpopular for the sake of being right."*

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,  
*President Columbia University, New York.*

MILDRED LEWIS RUTHERFORD  
ATHENS, GEORGIA  
Editor and Publisher



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## SCRAP BOOK FOR 1924

So well has the SCRAP BOOK been received by subscribers, North and South, the editor is encouraged to promise the 10 issues for 1924, provided enough *promises* to subscribe next January can be obtained. No money will be asked until January, 1924. The subscribers of 1923 may notify their willingness to renew and it is hoped there will be many new subscribers to encourage the work. I wish to take this opportunity to thank those who have made the work possible.

## LEADING TOPICS FOR 1924

JANUARY—*The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln; Sketch of John Wilkes Booth and Story of His Escape; Death of Mrs. Surratt.*

FEBRUARY—*The XIII. Amendment; Freedman's Bureau; Thad Stevens' Policy; Exodus Order; Scalawags; Carpet Baggers.*

MARCH—*Reconstruction Days; Andrew Johnson's Policy; How Thwarted.*

APRIL—*Ladies' Memorial Associations Organized; Removal of Bodies from the Battlefield; Monuments to the Confederate Dead Erected.*

MAY—*The XIV. and XV. Amendments; Organization of the Ku Klux Klan a Necessity.*

JUNE—*Henry Wirz; The True Story of the Andersonville Prison; The Confederate Soldiers in Northern Prisons.*

JULY—*History of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Historical Work, Cross of Honor, Scholarships, Essays, Monuments.*

AUGUST—*Organization of the United Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans and Children of the Confederacy.*

SEPTEMBER—*Educational Problems in the South; Histories Unjust to the South used in Southern Schools.*

OCTOBER—*The South Coming to Her Own; Work Accomplished by Text-book Committees.*

### WAS COERCION CONSTITUTIONAL?

In 1861 when plans were made for Forts Sumter and Pickens to be armed and provisioned by violating the armistices agreed upon between the Army and Navy of the United States Government and the States of South Carolina and Florida, the Confederate Government, through its President, Jefferson Davis, gave General Beauregard permission to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter. The fort was not surrendered, and consequently was fired upon April 12, 1861.

Who was responsible for this? (See SCRAP BOOK V.)

The firing on Fort Sumter gave Mr. Lincoln the opportunity sought to declare war upon the seceding states, as he had promised his constituents in case his election should cause the Southern States to secede. (*Makers of the Nation*, Woodburn and Moran, pp. 268-270.)

The cry, "Fired on the flag," was used as an excuse to call men to arms, and also used as an excuse to begin the act of coercion.

The papers throughout the North were indignant that the attempt should be made to coerce the seceding states, realizing that coercion was contrary to the United States Constitution.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN wrote to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, expostulating, saying:

"There is no power under the Constitution to coerce a seceding state."

The *New York Herald*:

"The day before Fort Sumter was surrendered two-thirds of the newspapers in the North opposed coercion in any shape or form, and sympathized with the South. Three-fifths of the entire American people sympathized with the South. Over 200,000 voters opposed coercion and believed the South had a right to secede."

"The *Journal of Commerce* fought coercion until the United States mail refused to carry its papers in 1861."

CHARLES SUMNER said:

"Nothing can possibly be so horrible, so wicked or so foolish as a war against the South."

JAMES S. THAYER, of New York, on January 21, 1861, said:

"If the incoming Administration shall attempt to carry out a line of policy which has been foreshadowed, and construct a scaffold for coercion—another name for execution—we will reverse the order of the French Revolution and save the blood of the people by making those who would inaugurate a 'Reign of Terror' the first victim of a national guillotine." (Enthusiastic applause.)

WILLIAM SEWARD to *London Times* Correspondent, Mr. Russell, April 4, 1861:



"It would be contrary to the spirit of the American Government to use force to subjugate the South."

MR. SEWARD to Charles Francis Adams, Sr., Minister to England, April 10, 1861:

"Only a despotic and imperial government can coerce seceding States."

EDWARD EVERETT:

"To try to hold fifteen States in the Union is preposterous."

GEORGE LUNT:

"The majority in the North believed that Lincoln had no right to coerce the States."

In the AMERICAN STATESMEN SERIES, Morse in Vol. I., "*Life of Abraham Lincoln*," says:

"History is crowded with tales of despots, but of no despot who thought or decided with the taciturn independence which marked this president of the Free American Republic in regard to seceding States."

In the Platform of the Republican Party is found this statement:

"We denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, *no matter what pretext*, as among the gravest crimes."

SENATOR TRUMBULL, of Illinois, the special expositor of Mr. Lincoln's views, said in a speech in the Senate:

"Congress adjourned without taking action on coercion, showing, of course, the prevalent opinion on the Constitutional question." (Carpenter's "*Logic of History*," p. 50.)

HORACE GREELEY, "*American Conflict*," p. 513:

"There was not a moment when a large portion of the Northern Democracy were not hostile to any form or shade of coercion. Many openly condemned and stigmatized a war on the South as *atrocious, unjustifiable, and aggressive*."

EX-GOVERNOR REYNOLDS, Illinois, December 28, 1860:

"I am heart and soul with the South. She is right in principle from the Constitution."

CHARLES BEECHER STOWE said:

"Many patriotic men of the South who cared little or nothing about slavery were stirred with the deepest indignation at the suggestion of the National Government subduing a sovereign State by force of arms, and said that a Union that could only be held together by bayonets had better be dissolved; and for the principle of State rights and State sovereignty the Southern men fought with a holy ardor and self-denying patriotism that have covered even defeat with imperishable glory."

JAMES BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE, December 3, 1860:

"Congress may possess many means of preserving the Union

by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in its hand to preserve it by force."

LINCOLN, when asked how he could advocate coercion, when he had said it was unconstitutional, replied:

"What is to become of my revenue in New York if there is a ten per cent. tariff at Charleston?"

*New York Churchman*, August 5, 1899:

"At the breaking out of our late Civil War there was in the western part of Connecticut, and extending into adjoining counties of New York an ugly feeling of discontent against what seemed to be the policy of Mr. Lincoln towards the rebelling states."

SENATOR WADE, of Ohio, said:

"I am not one to ask the South to stay in such a Union as this. I hold that the people of the South have the right to secede. You cannot forcibly hold them in the Union, for an attempt to do so would subvert the first principles of the government under which we live." (*Congressional Globe*, 3rd Session, 34th Congress, p. 25.)

HORACE GREELEY said in *The Tribune*, December 17, 1860:

"The South has as good a right to secede from the Union as the colonies had to secede from Great Britain. I will never stand for coercion. It would not be just."

*New York Herald*, November 9, 1860:

"Coercion is out of the question. Each state possesses the right to break the tie of the Union as a Nation has to break a treaty. A state has the right to repel coercion as a Nation has to repel invasion."

HOLLAND'S "*Life of Lincoln*," says:

"Up to the fall of Sumter, Mr. Lincoln had no basis for action. If he had raised an army, that would have been an act of hostility that would have been coercion. A thousand Northern papers would have pounced on him as a provoker of war. After the fall of Sumter he could act."

There is no doubt Lincoln was shrewd enough to realize this, so made the firing on Sumter his excuse. His Cabinet would not have stood for this, so he was forced by the armistice, and the opposition on their part to act secretly.

ANDREWS' "*History of the United States*," on p. 95, says:

"An absurd prejudice against coercion largely possessed the loyal masses throughout the North. The feeling was strong against coercion."

CHANCELLOR WALWORTH said:

"It will be as brutal to butcher our brothers in the South as it would be to massacre them in the North."



HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune*, April 15, 1861:

"The day before Sumter was surrendered two-thirds of the newspapers in the North opposed coercion in any shape or form and sympathized with the South. These papers were the South's allies and champions. Three-fifths of the entire American people sympathized with the South. Over 200,000 voters opposed coercion, and believed the South had the right to secede, and that *there was no right to coerce.*"

SALMON CHASE said:

"I will oppose any attempt to reinforce Sumter, if it means war."

SEWARD advised that if any attempt to reinforce a fort, let it be at Pensacola. He would not try it at Sumter, but would let Anderson surrender that fort.

GIDEON WELLES said:

"Of all the Cabinet, Blair only is found to favor the reinforcing of Sumter."

Mr. Lincoln realized the danger but he did not believe the South would fight. He knew her unpreparedness for war. Others also believed this.

HAMILTON HAMLIN said:

"They must come to us for arms, and they must come without money to pay for them."

GENERAL PIATT says:

"Lincoln's low estimate of humanity blinded him to the South. He could not understand that men could fight for an idea. He thought the South's movement a sort of political game of bluff."

When war was declared and Mr. Lincoln felt that he could only repress the expressions of sympathy for the South by arbitrary arrests and imprisonments many papers turned about and suddenly changed their public expressions lest they, too, would be included in the suppression of "Freedom of the Press" and "Freedom of Speech," for "a pall of blackest despotism spread over the land."

They realized that Lincoln and Seward held in their grip the machinery of the Government, and felt certain they could carry out their purpose of conquering the South. Then was heard from those who at first most opposed war such expressions as "Rebel," "Rebellion," "Traitor," "Treason."

There had been such dissatisfaction at the North on account of the arbitrary arrests of democratic suspects men were resisting conscription and deserting the army. Something had to be done.

Secrecy, treachery and deception had to be resorted to again. Lincoln and Seward concocted this scheme. Stanton as Secretary of War, was to write a letter excusing Mr. Lincoln for his arbitrary ar-



rests on the score that there was treason in the North on the part of those resenting coercion, and that now as the North better understood the situation those persons arrested would be released from prisons at once. In accordance with this letter Stanton issued the following order:

“War Department, Washington City, Nov. 22, 1862.

“*Order First.* That all persons now in military custody be discharged from further military restraint.”

E. D. TOWNSEND.

This was duplicity and deceit, if not an absolute falsehood. It was intended only to deceive, for in a very short time, possibly the next day, Marshall in his “*American Bastiles*,” p. 767, tells us an order went out *secretly* to the commanding officers of the prisons:

“None of the prisoners confined at your fort will be released on orders of War Department of the 22nd inst., without special instructions from this Department.”

E. D. TOWNSEND.

MARSHALL distinctly states that the Second Order prevented the First Order from being obeyed, and it was not until late in December before those at Forts Delaware and LaFayette were released. (MARSHALL'S “*American Bastiles*.”)

### ORGANIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

John H. Reagan of Texas was first made Postmaster-General, C. S. A., and remained in that office to the end of the war.

He had a most difficult task. In the first place to select men trained in the work, then to have the stamps made.

As soon as the Congress assembled at Montgomery a Bank Note Company in New York sent a representative to Montgomery to obtain the contract for Confederate stamps.

Negotiations were commenced but before the stamps could be delivered the outbreak came, and all negotiations were stopped.

A New York firm, however, managed to get through the lines in Kentucky some paper to Mr. Joel White, a stationer at Montgomery, and he sent it on to Richmond where the seat of government had been moved May 30, 1861. Some of the stamps, lithographed and engraved, were made from this paper. The ink came from the North by blockade at Washington and Charleston. The designs were engraved by Hoyer and Ludwig. They were first printed on stone, and issued as

*Five Cent Stamp—green*—Jefferson Davis' face on it; October 25, 1861.

*Ten Cent Stamp—blue*—Madison's head on it; December 10, 1861.

*Two Cent Stamp—green*—Andrew Jackson's head on it; January 1, 1862.

*Ten Cent Stamp—rose*—Madison's head on it; April 1, 1862.

*Ten Cent Stamp—blue green*—Davis' head on it; April, 1863.

*Two Cent Stamp—rose-red*—Andrew Jackson's head on it; June, 1863.

*Five Cent Stamp—blue*—Davis' head (London print); May 1, 1862.

*Ten Cent Stamp—blue (perforated)*—Davis; August, 1863.

*Twenty Cent Stamp—green*—Washington; 1861.

*One Cent Stamp—yellow*—Andrew Jackson's head on it; lithographed in London but never issued or used because of change in postal rates.

The other firms interested in Confederate stamps were Thomas De La Rue & Co., London; Archer & Daly, American Bank Note Co., New York; Keating & Ball, Columbia, S. C. The stamps printed by this last firm were manufactured from paper made at a mill near Columbia, S. C.

Early in 1865 it was thought best to move all the government effects from Richmond, and Colonel Offutt, First Assistant Postmaster-General, carried the stamp outfit to Chester, S. C., and it remained there until General Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865. They were placed in the cellar of the house occupied by the postmaster at Chester, and he surrendered them to the United States authorities, and they can now be seen at the Military Establishment in Washington City.

Herman Baumgarten was employed by the Confederate Government to engrave seals for the several departments of the government, but he did not engrave the Great Seal. He made money and stamps on wooden plates, and some from steel plates. He went to London and reported to Mr. Slidell but it was about the time of the surrender and so he accomplished little by his trip to Europe.

## CONFEDERATE FLAGS. THEIR ORIGIN.

### COLORS:

*Red*—Typifies courage and strength.

*White*—Typifies purity and innocence.

*Blue*—Typifies constancy and sincerity.

In 1860, when the South found that war was a settled fact, the first thing that presented itself to the minds of the leaders was that a flag must be chosen as the emblem of the South.

It must be remembered when the states seceded the North kept the flag and the South kept the Constitution.

The old flag was greatly beloved by the South—their ancestors had gained glory and renown under its folds during the Revolutionary days, and so they said the new flag must be as near like to the old flag as possible.



There were four flags in all,—and changed for important reasons.

The first was chosen by a committee appointed in Montgomery, Ala., during the meeting of the First Provisional Congress, February 4, 1861. See SCRAP BOOK, Vol. II.) This was the Stars and Bars (No. 1.) The union was to be square (blue); upon it seven stars representing the seven seceded states, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas; the stars were to be five pointed, and the length of the flag one and a half times the width.

On March 4, 1861, the "Committee on a Proper Flag for the Confederate States of America," made its report, which was accepted and by 3:00 o'clock that afternoon the flag floated over the capitol building.\*

This flag was very much like the United States flag, only not so many stripes and stars. It was one white bar between two red bars, and the square of blue. When in battle and the flag had wrapped itself around the staff it was hard to distinguish it from the United States flag—so a change became necessary.

General Beauregard then designed another flag to be used on the battlefield, and General Joseph E. Johnston adopted it. This flag was simply the square of red with a cross of blue, and the thirteen seceding states in stars upon it (No. 2.) This was not used until after the first battle of Manassas. The first of these flags were made by the three Misses Carey of Baltimore.

The next flag (No. 3), adopted at Richmond, Va., May 1, 1863, was the battle flag on a field of white. This did not prove satisfactory for the reason when it was wrapped about the staff it seemed a flag of truce. This was called Jackson's flag because Stonewall Jackson's body was wrapped in it when he was buried.

On March 4, 1865, it was replaced by another (No. 4), which added to the white field an outer bar of red half way the union square. This flag was only used a few weeks before the surrender, and never received the baptism of blood.

Then there were the naval ensigns, naval Jack and pennants. The first naval ensign was No. 3 flag, only the white field longer; the naval Jack was No. 2 flag elongated, and the pennants were long, narrow strips representing the four flags.

The veterans saw how often these flags were distorted by manufacturers until Southern people did not really know their own flags when they saw them, so when General Stephen D. Lee was General Commandant he issued the following request after a committee on flags at Nashville, 1904, had made their report:

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\* The question of to whom the honor of making the first Confederate flag belongs, is still an open question.

"The Commander-in-Chief urges all Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and other Confederate Memorial Associations to exert their utmost influence in support of the resolution and the abridged report as above given to the end that manufacturers of flags, designers, engravers, and others, may hereafter be required to conform therewith in all respects.

By command of:

STEPHEN D. LEE,  
General Commanding.

WM. E. MICKLE,  
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

See SCRAP BOOK, Vol. II., p. 9.

See Miss Jessica Smith's claim for her father, Orrin Randolph Smith of North Carolina, in *Confederate Veteran*.

See Resolutions by U. C. V. giving Mr. Orrin Smith the credit claimed by his daughter—*Minutes of U. C. V. Reunion*.

See Mrs. Chappell Cory's claim for Nichola Marschall of Alabama—"What the South May Claim."

See Report of Committee appointed to investigate the maker of the first flag in "What the South May Claim," pp. 11-14, and Minutes of the San Francisco Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, October 22, 1915.

#### ORIGIN OF THE WORD "DIXIE"

The *Financial Times* of London in a review of the history of the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, which was converted into the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company in 1911, recalls the interesting origin of the word "Dixie as applied to the South." After describing the prosperity of the old Citizens' Bank, founded in 1833, with some unusual provisions in its charter, and the manner in which the institution stood its ground throughout the vicissitudes of the war, it says:

"The Citizens' Bank was so closely identified with the South that it gave it the name of 'Dixie Land,' since preserved in the famous Southern war song, 'Dixie.' It came about in this way: Prior to the Civil War in the states the Citizens' Bank had the power to issue paper money notes just as the Bank of England does today. These bills were issued in denominations of \$10 and \$20, but preferably \$10, to the extent of a few millions. They were well-known and good all over the country.

"These \$10 bills were engraved in French, and on the backs was the French word 'Dix' (ten) very prominent, and the ignorant Americans living along the upper Mississippi river, not knowing how to pronounce the French word, called the bills 'Dixies.' Finally, the bank's money became so popular that Louisiana was referred to as 'The Land of the Dixies,' or 'Dixie Land.' Afterward the term was made to apply to all the Southern States."



## DIXIE

Daniel Emmett, the author of Dixie, the national song of the South, was not a Southern man, nor was the song written in behalf of the South or her people. Emmett was a member of the "Virginia Minstrels" in 1859. It is true his father, Abraham Emmett, was born in Virginia of Irish parents, but he early moved to Ohio, and at Mount Vernon Daniel was born, and his life was always associated with that state. From a child he loved to play on instruments, sing the coon songs which he had heard his father sing, and take the leading part in what are called the "walk around" songs in a minstrel performance.

Jerry Bryant was at the head of a minstrel troupe. One Saturday night he met Emmett and asked him to bring a "walk around hooray" on Monday night. Emmett went home perplexed, and then began to think of Dixie's land. Dixie was a nickname for Pelham, one of the members of the troupe from Virginia. He was always homesick for his "buckwheat cakes and Injun batter." The tune came to Emmett as if by inspiration.

The way it happened to be sung in the South was as follows: Early in the war there was a spectacular show given in New Orleans. Dixie was sung and it caught the popular ear; it was sung on the streets, in the homes, and in the concert halls daily; it was played by the bands on the battle-fields and inspired the soldiers to fight all the harder. And yet, when we think of it, Dixie belongs just as much to the North as to the South, and wherever it is played at home or abroad the crowd yell with enthusiasm.

### WHEN THE BAND FIRST PLAYED "DIXIE"

"On the morning of February 18, 1861, a procession was formed from the Exchange Hotel in Montgomery, Ala., to escort the President-elect, Jefferson Davis, to the state-house, shortly to become the capitol of the Confederacy.

Placed at the head of this procession was a Southern band, called Arnold's band, next to the First Alabama Regiment, and as the carriage drawn by six gray horses swung into place, this band played Dixie, and this was the first time in the history of that most popular of all American tunes that Dixie was ever played by a band and placed in the repertoire of the whistling, singing, cheering public.

The band played the air many times that memorable day; it was stationed near the steps of the statehouse, when Mr. Davis, standing before a table, took the oath of office and made an address.

The crowd cried for Dixie, so over and over again the band played that air—a tune to fight by and a tune to die by. There is a lilt in the

lines, a trumpet call in the gay, little tune that put courage into men and sent them to fight and to die, unprotesting, for the "land of cotton" and for the principles that they felt were guaranteed to them by the constitution adopted by the thirteen colonies, seventy odd years before.

Emmet, upon being told he was one of the immortals because he wrote Dixie, said no, he had only written and made it popular on the stage, but 'twas "a Southern musician who first orchestrated the song and gave it to the world."

Prof. Arnold, a native of Germany, played in Montgomery, Ala., in 1859, afterward teaching and organizing a band there and it was the only one in the South except one at New Orleans, and the first in Alabama. So when the band was to furnish music for the inaugural ceremonies, something new was wanted and the inspiration came to Prof. Arnold to use Dixie.

Since then it is safe to say that no audience has ever heard this tune in silence, airs coming and going, to find favor and be forgotten, but out of all the chaos, Dixie has remained unchanged."

### **THE SOUTH'S CLAIMS FIRST IN AGRICULTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES**

First to suggest conservation of natural resources—William Tatum, Virginia.

First plantation in United States—Jamestown, Virginia.

First to introduce Irish potatoes and tobacco to Great Britain—North Carolina.

First cotton plant mentioned in United States (seed came stuffed in dolls)—Natchez, Mississippi, 1722.

First cotton cultivated—Georgia.

First to introduce Bermuda grass—Mississippi, 1806.

First to introduce rice—Thomas Smith, South Carolina, 1693.

First to plant indigo—Elizabeth Lucas, South Carolina, 1741.

First to cultivate the tea plant—South Carolina.

First to have an oil mill—Columbia, South Carolina, 1826.

First to make corn bread—Maryland.

First to have a Botanical Garden—Thomas Walter, South Carolina, 1777.

The first street cars run by electricity—Baltimore, Maryland, or Montgomery, Alabama.

The reaping machine—Cyrus McCormick, Virginia.

The threshing machine—Christopher Hoxie, Missouri, 1800.

The sewing machine—Francis Robert Goulding, Georgia, 1844.

The trans-continental railroad—Jefferson Davis, Mississippi.



The Gatling gun—Richard Gatling, North Carolina.

The Weather Bureau—Matthew Fontaine, Maury, Virginia.

The big span of Cabin John's Bridge was suggested by Jefferson Davis, Mississippi.

The course of the Gulf Stream—Matthew Fontaine Maury, Virginia.

The first floating mine—Thos. Weldon, Virginia.

The first iron screw cotton press—Sir William Dunbar, Mississippi, 1796.

First computing cloth measuring machine—Eugene Albert Luster, Georgia; patent July, 1911.

First to suggest extracting oil from cotton seed—Sir William Dunbar, Mississippi, 1799.

First signal service—Virginia.

First National Observatory—Virginia.

First incorporated town—Virginia.

First water works in America—Baltimore, Maryland.

First to make steel pens, 1816—Maryland.

First to have a gas plant—Baltimore, Maryland.

First to make straw hats—Maryland.

## TWENTY ADDITIONAL BOOKS FOR A SOUTHERN LIBRARY

SCRAP BOOK, Vols. I., II., III., IV., V.

*Camp Chase*—Col. W. H. Knauss.

Father Ryan's *Poems*.

*Poems* of Henry Timrod.

*Poems* of Paul Hamilton Hayne.

*Poems* of Henry Lynden Flash.

*Love Songs and Bugle Calls*—Virginia Frazer Boyle.

*Land of the Sky*—Christian Reid.

*Destruction and Reconstruction*—Gen. Richard Taylor.

*Songs and Stories of Tennessee*—John Trotwood Moore.

*Ku Klux Klan*—Mrs. S. E. F. Rose, Historian-General, U. D. C., 1917.

*Dixie After the War*—Mrs. Myrtle Lockett Avary.

*Autobiography* of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston.

*Recollections of a Naval Life*—Capt. John McIntosh Kell.

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*Memoirs* of Bishop Quintard.

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*Legal and Historical Status of the Dred Scott Decision*—E. W. R. Ewing.

*Gen. Robert E. Lee After Appomattox*—Riley.

*Joan of the Everglades*—Horton.

**CORRECTIONS**

—by—

Major-General W. A. Clark, Columbia, S. C.

In Vol. III., March number, on page 15: Mr. Memminger was not the Treasurer, but he was the Secretary to the Treasury on President Davis' staff. His name is not Chas., but Christopher Gustavus Memminger.

Mr. Edward C. Elmore was the Treasurer, hence you will find him signing the bonds and bills. I find also under the heading: "The First Confederate Money," page 14, the facts are as follows: Mr. Davis, through friends, made a contract with The National Bank Note Company of New York to print bills for the Confederacy. They had this company print the following denomination, viz.: \$1,000.00 bill, \$500.00 bill, \$100.00 bill and \$50.00 bill. They are all printed on excellent paper and they are beautiful bills. I have one of each in my collection. The company had got through the lines about 600 of the two first denomination and about 1,600 of the two last, when one of the printers betrayed the company and the entire plant was confiscated. So that these bills are very rare. My specimens are very fine.

The next issue was from New Orleans by Southern Bank Note Company which was a branch of the New York company and the bills issued by that company were \$100.00 bill and \$50.00 bill; they were issued from Richmond. The first four mentioned were issued from Montgomery and were the only bills issued from Montgomery. They were also issued from New Orleans and a \$5.00 bill known as the Manouvrier bill, these also are very rare and is an excellent piece of workmanship.

All other Confederate bills were issued either from Richmond or Columbia. In 1861 there was quite a large issue of various denominations issued from Richmond. In '62, '63 and '64 the issue was largely from Columbia.

You will find a full description of all of these bills in a catalog made by W. W. Bradbeer of Cranford, N. J., also in the *Numismatist*, history of which was written by Mr. Allen of Boston, Mass.

**REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. Give reason for coercion.
2. What was the leading sentiment in the North regarding coercion?
3. Did Abraham Lincoln believe coercion was constitutional?
4. What excuse did he make?
5. Why was there a sudden change in the editorials of the Northern press?



6. Why were those arbitrary arrests of Democrat suspects made?
7. Who tells about these?
8. Why did it become necessary for the government to give one order and secretly refuse to have it carried out the next day?
9. How was the Post Office Department of the Confederacy organized?
10. Who was the Postmaster-General of the Confederacy?
11. How many flags were there? Describe them.
12. Who designed the first Confederate flag?
13. Who designed the battle flag? Why was it necessary.
14. What flag was wrapped about Stonewall Jackson's body?
15. What was the origin of Dixie?
16. When was it first played by an organized band?
17. The South's Claims?
18. Corrections by Gen. Clark?
19. Controversy over first flag?
20. Who were the two claimants?

### THE SOUTH'S SIDE ABOUT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

**The Real Lincoln**—C. L. C. Minor. The Confederate Veteran, Nashville, Tenn., or The Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va. \$1.25.

**Lincoln, as the South Should Know Him**—Blanchard. Sold by Miss Martha Haywood, 210 S. Boylan Ave., Raleigh, N. C. Price 20 cents.

**Propaganda in History**—Dr. Lyon G. Tyler. Order from Arthur H. Jennings, P. O. Box 714, Lynchburg, Va. Price 20 cents.

**Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South.** Sold by A. R. Taylor & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price 56 cents.

**Battle Abbey Address**—By H. Snowden Marshall. Order from Miss Irene C. Harris, Confederate Memorial Institute, Richmond, Va. Price 10 cents.

**Davis, Lincoln and the Kaiser**—Lloyd T. Everett, P. O. Box 250, Ballston, Va.

**Living Confederate Principles**—Lloyd T. Everett (order as above).

**Address—Abraham Lincoln**—Judge George Christian, 800 Travelers Bldg., Richmond, Va. (Out of print but a new edition is probable soon).

**The South's Place in History**—Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Athens, Ga. Price 25 cents.

These books, while not strictly Lincoln books, contain valuable material about him, and should be read by all students who desire to know the truth about him and the part he played in the War between the States.

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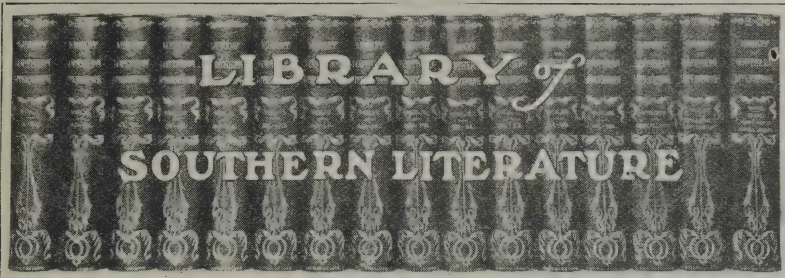
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